# The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In other columns of the Spartan will be found ar nbstract-or rather the principal portions -of Presi- with pleasure in Col. Orr's District, as much bedent Buchanan's first annual message to Congress. This document is plain, practical, and pointed. It will be seen that the Executive is no favorer of the United States Rank, the re-establishment of which has been agitated in certain quarters. He is content to leave banking to the States, and looks to them for its regulation. Foreign affairs give no ground to fear a disturbance of peaceful intercourse with other governments. The admission of Kanwas, under the Lecompton constitution, if adopted by the people in the way submitted by the conven tion of that Territory, is recommended-and thus this vexed question will be taken out of party polities. As to Utah, the President is sulphureus, fore, was rather by acelaim than by ballot-and Rebellion changes the civilian into the stern warrior, and the Executive is taking measures to make this first insurrectionary movement the last in our cancus. Both in that body and in the House his country, by prompt and severe chastisement.

## Threnology.

Dr. Crane, of large reputation as a successful phrenological and physiological professor, will give a free lecture this (Wednesday) evening, in the

### "Star Brand."

Messrs. Lec & Briggs have removed to their new store above the court house, where also the nest office may be found. Our new and pleasant neigh bors sent to us (as judges, we suppose) a sample of star-brand champagne. It is a pleasant beverage.

#### HOMICIDE.

We learn that a distressing homicide was perpe trated on Saturday night last, in the western por tion of the district, by Gubert Fleming, upon the per son of his brother-in-law, George Pye. We forben a detail of the facts, as the case will come up for in vestigation at spring court. Fleming was committed

#### SAX HORN BAND.

This band of little sables, owned by Mr. Latta, of Yorkville, and under the direction of Prof. Weiss, gave a concert on Monday night, which was well attended, and gave much satisfaction. It is really wonderful that little darkies, ranging in ag from five to twelve years, can be trained to discourse such excellent music from instruments almost as large as themselves. Another Co cert will take small contingent accounts against the State with the place this (Wednesday) evening.

#### BLACKWOOD FOR NOVEMBER.

This sterling monthly has been received from th publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, and still maintains itself at the head of periodical literature. The contents are:

Scenes of Clerical Life-conclusion; Notes on the Isthmus of Panama; What will be do with it? Mili tary Education; Cambria and Cottosopolis; A Fe Words from the Rhyber; The Company's Raj. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

Price \$3.00 a year; Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews, \$5.00.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The January No. of this popular ladies' magazine begins the 28th year of its existence, and never, an its whole history, did it shine more brightly or appeal more powerfully, from intrinsic merit, to increased support. It is a nonpariel-perfect and un approachable. In the embedshments of this non ber are three splendid steel plate engravings, enti-tied: "Family Prayer;" "Home," &c,-a splendid title; "Fashions in Difficulties," and "Fashions in small item would be rejected, on the ground that

Remember, now is the time to subscribe, and we and earned the money. Were it an individual will club the Spartan with the Lady's Book for debt, we could sue-but the State, through her

## LADY'S HOME MAGAZINE.

We are also in receipt of Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine. This periodical is less pretending than Godey, but is full of pretty engravings, patterns, &c., and suitable reading matter. In time, and with proper encouragement, we doubt not it will improve immensely. Philadelphia: T. S. Authur & Co. Pricet \$2 per annum, in advance.

## THE MEDOWELL CUP.

This cup, which was won by the Gleun Springs Troop at the Squadron Muster at Spartanburg, was In such cases the bills are readily disposed of, and contended for by the members of that Company, at the Springs, on Saturday last, and was awarded to Dr. W. Smith for superior sword and horsemanship. the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts in the

## OUR RAILROAD.

As the properts for State aid to our Railroad exception was taken to the number of claims for occupy a chief place in the public mind, we are dis- such professional service. They were defended by posed to spread before our readers all the reliable in- Dr. Hasell in this way-involving a slight rap at formation we possess on the subject of the progress the legal profession:

"It oftentimes happens that the medical practi-

ferred bills to grant and to the Northeastern, the Union Railroad, reported

"A Bill to transfer the benefit of the State guarennts from the bonds of the South Carolina Railroad to other Railroad Companies in this State, and to first time, and was ordered to be read the second

## On the next day we find that

"Mr. Memminger moved to take out of the Gene ral Orders the report of the Committee of Ways innocence should not be reversed. and Means on a Bill to grant and to several the road Companies and other purposes, and on his mo tion it was made the special order for stonelay next

This bill therefore came up on Manday last, but we are not advised of its late. We have hear I desponding accounts of the expected relief in the shape at has assumed. But a letter from one of our members, received by a friend in the District, mentions . and feet of the bill being taken up out of its order and School at Columbia twenty-eight pay up illennie in a very cuspitting way, and this leads us to hope that the Legislature will yet do something hand- commended.

## BEAUTIFUL FLOUR.

With the annexed note were sent to us two peat packages of flour, directed W. H. Trimmier and A.T. Cavis. We referred them to the home departments for trial, and the report is full and completo endorsement of Mr. Haynes' clain of excellence for the floor of these milis:

"Messes, Epirose: I herewith send you a sun ple of flour made by myself at the Campobelia Mills, longing to the estate of the late May, H. J. Dean. I think you will pronounce it equal to the best Northern article. I have been her now two weeks, with Mr. Sampson Brooks, the miller, submittin mills to a thorough test, under the contract; and if my experience of nineteen years is worth any thing, I must s y I never saw a better set of the workmanship cannot be surpassed. The conterest of any kind in the mills or the workings; but I think it a public benefit to mention the na of a first-rate mill wright, whose skill can be depen I can say with truth, there is not on indifferent piece of work about the mill.
H. M. HAYNES,

Formerly of Fingerrille and Bivingseille."

The thirty-fifth Congress of the United States each House being in attendance. In the Senate Hon, BENJAMIN FITZFATRICK was elected Presi dent pro tem. In the House, Hon. James L. Oan, the immediate Representative of this Congressional District, was chosen Speaker, by a majority of 34 votes over all others. Of course this result is hailed cause of the peculiar opposition levelled at him, as from pride that so remote a district from the centre of political influence has furnished the fourth officer u the Government. The distinguished Speaker has cause for proud gratulation. His position is due to merit and its recognition abroad. His colagues deserted him, (if the papers speak truly,) with one exception, (G n. M. L. Bonham,) in the primary assembly, where the mestion of choice had to be decided. But telicitously for Col. Orr, his opponents, in face of the array of friends which onged to his support, abandoned the contest, and left him victor of the field. His nomination; thereperhaps, for the first time in the history of party, his important efficer was closen manimously h success was hailed with enthusiastic applause, as was also the modest and comprehensive speech that this time. If money was abundant in the educatey, and seeking torrowers, then the probability would followed his induction to the chair, which was in

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA TIVES: I thank you for the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over your deliber.

The delie to and responsible dati s of the Chalwill be comparatively light if I shall be so formulate as to secure, as d ubtless I will, your co-operation i maintaining the dignity and preserving The rules you may adopt to to administer firmly, falthfully and impartially: The great interests confided to our charge by the code of this Confederacy admonish as to cultivate rich the ardent book that our public duties her onstitution, preserve the union of these States, ticken their presperity, and build up the greatness nd glory of our common country.

We congratulate Col. Orr on his elevation to so

esponsible a position-we congratulate his district on the honor conferred on it through him-and we congratulate the State that one of her gifted usury laws upon the table by a vote of 59 to 32. and reliable sons occupies a place of power that will Requiescal in pace. enable him to add another brilliant to the mighty dialem that encircles the brow of our glorious old

STATE ACCOUNTS. ed of the difficulties attending the settlement of Legislature. After partially awaiting the action of the great men, unfortunate creditors find their bills dwarfed of their original proportions, and sometin even rejected. During a recent visit to the capi tal, we had further experience in this matter with the Executive Department, which is too small as to the sum involved to "make a fass about " were no the not itself much smaller in the public officer hav ing it under control. The facts are these: At the opening of the last session we made up our State accounts, and placed them in charge of one of our members-embracing therein all items due up to the commencement of the session. After the ses sion began, however, Gov. Adams issued a supple mental list of delegates to the Southern Commercia Convention, costing one dollar and fifty cents. As this item could not enter into his contingent accounts-they being previously made up-we re served it for twelve months, and presented that and other charges to the present Governor, who delib crately struck it from the account, notwithstandin, the explanation we offered. Now, what is remedy? If we go before the Legislature this Comfort," beautifully colored; "The American the charge was against the Executive Department, Cushion," a gorgeous work of art; twelve colored and that they had no evidence that the claim was pages of Embroidery, &c. Forty-nine engravings. due, or was not already paid. All we can do is to

> and her good name than she will tolerate in her citizeus. There is another feature attending State accounts to which we wish to advert. We do not discover that there is much difficulty in obtaining recognition and payment of claims prising through the law and its incidents. This is probably owing to the fact that three-fourths of the members of the Legislature are attached to that profession, and a fellowfeeling makes them wondrous kind. We do not assert this to be so -but it has a look of possibility

no questions asked. Not so with otlers, however For instance: The other day the Committee on Senate reported to pay sundry accounts of physiclass for past mortem examinations, when strong

On the 10th, Mr. Memminger, from the Com-mittee of Ways and Means, to whom had been rein the examination of the cause of the death of the subject. The State pays the Solemots for prose Cheraw and Darlington, and the Spartanburg and coung the guilty, and why may not be who uses p.ad? The Legislature is protected against impos that the post morten examination was necessary enable the jury to make up a just verdict.

We know that the tendency is to multiply claims against the State, and a strict examination only e-n test their validity; but all claims are not equally in able to suspicion of fraud, and the rule of presume-

# THE MILITARY ACADEMICS.

These popular schools provided by the State are in a flourishing condition, as we lead from the report of the Board of Visctors to the Legislature. On the 1st day of January, 1858, they will contain two hundred and fitty-five cartets, and the Board report that for want of necommodation in the Arse- for of the popular will, but there never was a greathad to be rejected. Additional buildings are re-

The total number of pupils admitted into schools from their establishment up to Nov. 27, 

647	484
Accounted for as follows:	
Failed to report and rejected, 88	79
Honorably discharged	191
Discharged for deficiency	95
Discharged for insconduct,	72
Died	5
Gradoued,	92
Remaining in Academy, Nov. 27, 27, 27, 21	27

# POLITICAL ITEMS.

Senator Douglas has given notice that he introduce into the Senate a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to call a constitutional convention. He is opposed to the mode in which the late convention submitted their Constitution to the people, As the bonds, thus embarged, could not be negotiaand opposed to the views of the President.

The President has tendered the Governorship of Kansas to Hon. Mr. Richardson, of lilino's, and the dollars. Secretaryship to Mr. Denver, vice Walker and Stanton.

the United States from Virginia, with little or no opposition.

GOOD TINE A-CONING.

When the repeat of the usury laws is effected in ent into session on the 7th instant-n quorum of this State, we expect frequently to have such paragraphs to note as the following, which we find in a late New York letter-what a blessed time for shavers and poor debtors:

vers and poor debtots:

"Money is in very limited demand, though the want of it in circulation is much felt. Loans are making at 5 to 7 per cent. [per month!] and discount at 7 to 9 per cent. (or endorsed and 2 to 15 for unendorsed notes; mostly, however, at 10 a 12 We don't wonder that the demand is limited. and the want of money felt, at such rates!

We exhort the people to look to their represe tatines, and turn out every one who shall rote to repeal the usury laws. If they vote for the repeal if from interest, they have still feet. Maj. Perry says he begins to fear "that the banks are too strong for the Legislature, and that we will have to seknowledge them as our masters." Judge Munro said at our late court that this was a corporationridden State. Where's the remedy for all this? In

We concur fully in the following remarks of the intelligent Columbia correspondent of the Greenville Enterprise, and, as he is a member, we hope he will make a noble fight against repeals

"We think it unwise to repeal the usury hws a present legal rate of interest. But there is great for a steadily increasing. There are more borrow of s that lenders. Repeal these laws, and the inevitable result will be to increa e the rate of interest. Men who have money loaned will exact of their debtors the very highest quantum of interest which they can extort. They will not content themselves with seven per cent. They will have ten and fifteen per cent, for their loans; and if their debtors will not consent to pay these exerbitant rates, they will not consent to pay up. Sul's will at once be in-stituted, judgments obtained, executions hvied, and he property of the borrowers forced into sale and he property of the borrowers torces into see an acrifice under the hammer of the sheriff. Distress and disaster will overwhelm the country. Debtors, protection, in this time of pecuniary dearth, against the influence which money oftentions wields to op-press. The law lad better remain unchanged at

We give our readers joy that the House of Rep esentatives, on the 10th, haid the bill to repeal the

### FROM WASHINGTON.

On the 9th instant Senator Douglas made speech in the Senate of the United States condem natory of the Lecompton constitution, and avowed is opposition to receiving Kausas into the Unior under it. He has introduced a bill, or given notice that he will introduce such bill, authorizing the people to organize a new convention, to frame another enstitution. He maintained that the President n his message, had not committed himself in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, although he indicates his willingness o sign a bill for that object under it. Mr. Bigler, rom Pennsylvania, contended that the convention was called according to law, and had been recog nised by the President and Governor of the Territory, and it was their right to either make a con fitution, and submit it or not to the people. If when the constitution came to Congress, it was right in itself, republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep the people of Kansas out of the Union Such an excuse would be inconsistent with the doctrines of non-intervention.

The administration was advised that Secretar Stenten, in the absence of Gov. Walker from Kar as, had called a special session of the Terrate egislature. He was at once removed, his ear Legislature, He udian Affairs, despatched as his successor. To eason for the removal is, that Staaton has violated the instructions of the President, "not to do an net that will disturb the pence of the Territory." It was a tablished the following rule:

Hon. Win. Lawrence, of the Ohio delegation. listinetly contradicts a report that the Democratic official organs, has less regard for private rights members of Congress from that State will vote against the admission of Kausas under the Lecompton constitution. They had not discussed the sub-

Mr Speaker Orr was complimented with a sere nade in Washington on the night of his election and invited the party to a samptious collation at petit and grand juries.

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior reports strongly in favor of the Southern route for the Pacific radroad. He says it is the only practica-

next great measure which should be contended for Passan.—The Legislature have passed into nots provide a power ment cannot do much by the South, Mr. Boyce has given and been no cross our measure which should be contended for Passan.—The Legislature have passed into nots This is a blow in the right direction. Those States District.

that the fisheries trained up salers for our naval service, and if the facts could be arrived at, we venture the epinon that not one man-of-war's man car of fifty ever was disciplined in the trade. Besides, all the tanatelesm of the country was nurrored in that quarter, and surely its work is not so pair.

WALKER'S MEN LANGER IN NICALAGEA.—The Mobile Register of the 1st instant, learns from a tiend just from New Orleans, that a rumor per vall do in that city founded never the international field in that city founded never the international arrived in Nicalagea, and its first instant, learns from a tiend just from New Orleans, that a rumor per valid in that city founded never the fusion had arrived in Nicalagea.—The Mobile Register of the 1st instant, learns from a tiend just from New Orleans, that a rumor per valid in that city founded never the fusion had arrived in Nicalagea.

the State noticed below by the correspondent of the

er followy in practice; "Mr. Muchell, chairman of the Judic ory Cor wMr. Mitchell, charman of the dilated ry to the matter, presented the report of that committee in favor of a bill to amend the Constitution of the State in relation to the manner of voting in the election of obsers chosen by the two branches of the Logislature, so is to compel each member to vote cira roce, and thereby nature to the men and measures different set of principles. If there is a real coat in a deliberative body, it is right to let every one know

BLOW RIDGE RAILEDAD .- The spyleration of the Blue Ridge Railroad, to change the ferm of State aid from endorsement to bana fide subscription, has been favorably considered by the Legislature. It will be recollected that the State, two or three years ted, the State has dispensed with loans in that form and has consented to give the road another million

which J. Wofford Tucker, Esq., labored so arsidus embraces: Local prenchers, 187; white probation ously and placed upon the statute book, has been constraint this session. repealed at this session.

THE BANKS.

On Saturday the House acted upon the Bank question, and after the bill was removed from the Committee into the House innumerable amendments were voted on and voted down. It would be prefitiess to follow the rejected amendments—therefore we append the conclusion of the whole matter, as we find it editorially summed up in the Carolinian, which sayat

"The bill relating to the suspension of specie [payments by the banks] was ordered to the Senate by a vote of 52 yeas to 41 mays. It provides that the pet of 1849 be suspended until the 1st January, 1859 emoves the restriction as to paying out the bills of other banks—and that no execution shall be enforced on judgments obtained by banks not paying specie —the debtor, however, paying interest every sixty from ignorance, then they have no business there; days, at 7 per cent. per agram, [and that should the property securing a bank debt be sold by any other ereditor the loan of the bank should be entitled to its

> We notice that on the vete ordering the bill through the second reading Messes, Edwards, Farrow, Miller, and Winsmith voted for, and Mr. O. P.

#### Earle against the measure. RE-OPENING THE SLAVE TRADE.

That portion of the message of Gov. Adams, of last session, recommending a re-opening of the slave trade, was referred to a special committee in slave trade, was referred to a special committee in that the very first pressure must drive them to so the House and Senate of S uth Carolina. Mr. pension, and deprive the people of a converti Mazyek, of Charleston, was chairman of the latter, who made a report, concluding with resolutions favorable to the recommendation. These resolutions, the payment of one seventh of their immediate is with the report, came up in the Senate, as the specific would have driven them into insolveners. cial order, on the 8th instant; when, on motion of Mr. Palmer, of Fairfield, they were indefinitely hope forever. It involved an agitation and consumption of time to no practicable purpose, as we collecting the object.

COL. ORR ABRUAD.

How the following glowing encomium on Col. Our by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Post contrasts with the parrow selfishness which has folowed and persecuted him in some quarters of his own State from mere differences of opinion, and financial history for the last forty years. It has

dorning the Representative chambers and the popular assembly alike. And what, besides, is not man

York may rouse the drooping spirits of our bank-

NEW YORK, December 12 .- A meeting of the

were they five applicants for admission into the fourth Carolina College—all of whom stood a successful examination. Of these three were from Spar-

New Role .- The Law Court of Appeals has es-

enemble the Clerk to set the case and motion down fortunately, as other respect of the case upon the docket. No case to be docket during the but lade. Thenics to the independent t

and Senate of our State, so amending the law es-tablishing the qualifications of jurors, that any per-it can be effected on advantageous terms. To son who pays State tax-no matter how small in

by the South, Mr. Boyer has given notice of a Initiation to repeal all laws granting bounties to the cod and mockerel fishermen of the Name Real and to repeal all laws granting bountes to the end and performance of ordinary more and a bit to mackerel fishermen of the New England States, charter the Reidville High Schools of Spartamburg having of the last Pank of the United States about

have enjoyed these bounties for years, under plea Walker's Men Landen in Nicanagea. - The

We hope the amendment to the Constitution of the formal sylvation of the forma

The receipts of the New York Dible Society for

himself quite ne ive against Fernando Wood in the recent mone pal election in New York city.

The increase of membership for the last year within the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Conference, as reported at its recent session at Charlotte, N. C., is 436 whites and 1,832 colored.

States is again agreated in the beat papers.

The Varginia Conference, M. E. Charch, South

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Yesterday we received the President's Message the uninteresting preliminaries, which, however small in this message, are yet too lengthy for our columns, and are not in the least important to the general reader. As a whole, the message is an able and statestranlike production, which with very few exceptions will meet the approval of the whole country. It opens, after the wouted greateful ex-pressions, with the financial revulsions, and states that the revenue has been reduced, and the appropriations made by the last Congress are very large in amount. Under these circumstances the President thinks a foan may be required. The sufferings of the psonle, much greater than those Government, he attributes to our extravagunt and victors system of paper currency and bank vide against a recurrence of existing evils. The President thinks that a United States Bank, eve President thinks that a Conted States, would if there were no constitutional objections, would furnish an adequate preventive scentify. In his burdelength must be looked to for the opinion, States legislation must be looked to for prevention and redress of the evil. He says:

In a recent report made by the Treasury Depart ment on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated neares to January, 4857, the aggregate amount of action specie in their vaults is \$58,349,838, of their circula tion \$214,778,822, and of their deposits \$230,351, culation and deposites. It was palpable, the truly wonderful that they should have so long ; pastponed, by year 22, mays 14. This vote dispo-ses of the subject for this session at least, and we lowed in upon as within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed, such has been the extravegance of bank amount of specie, either in proportion to their cap-nal or to their circulation and deposites combined are satisfied the Executive recommendation was than they did before the discovery of gold in Call made with full conviction of the impossibility of forms. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in

cwn State from mere differences of opinion, and fearfulness that his honors would outshine their faber n a history of extratagant expansions in the been a history of extratagant expansions in the vorites:

"Cel. Orr is an accomplished parliamentation; a man of fine presence, as you know, and as I thank, a man of fine presence, as you know, and as I thank, a most enterprising men have been tempted to their rule by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, and the presence of the first and highest duties of any interpretation.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any interpretation of the great family of nations, to restrain its people of the great family of nations, to restrain its people. exciting them to extravagant importations of fer egn goals, wild speculations, and remous and de-

It is this paper system of extravarant expansion.

above is complied with.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL,
President Law Court of Appeals.

Thu Juny Law,—A bill has passed the House and Senate of our Star, so amending the law as a start of countries.

The Juny Law,—A bill has passed the House and Senate of our Star, so amending the law as a start of the latter of the broken 1837. It will contain to desclaring its law illustration, and materially assist in a start of the limit of the broken it reasons, the graveriment has not suspended payment, as it was compelled by do by the failure of the broken it reasons, the graveriment has not suspended payment, as it was compelled and silver. Its distancements in compelled and silver. nade in Washington on the night of his election | son who pays State tax—no matter how small in however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but if ust the acknowledged the attention in a near speech, amount or on what leviel—is qualified to serve on then the amount of all be limited to the lowest prac-

Honorary Degree.—At the commencement of the South Corollon College, on Monday, the Board of Trusters conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Thomas Curtis, of Linestone of Laws on Dr. Thomas Curtis, of Linestone

in that quarter, and surely its work is not so paired of the expected at Mothie on her return of as to deserve federal bounty.

A report has found its way into a Washington letter in the Carolinian flat an emission of Teessary ry notes was to take place from the Treasury. This must be a mistake. Even if the funds in 1944 that the end of the first Larance on November fill. It was reported in the United States based and in the Administration possess no power, unless by act of Congress, to attempt such issue.

WITA FOCE VICTOR.

Get. Sam. Houseau the Administration of According to the process, to employ the language of a very high official multiple.

Greenville Enterprise may be effected. Until something of this sort is done the Legislature will continue to be a body wholly apart from the people. Legally, we know, it is supposed to be the expense.

In the work a copy something on the could, restrain the issues and leans of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have in this wise: "He was the very impersuation of the curve in this wise: "He was the very impersuation of the curve in this wise: "He was the very impersuation of the curve in this wise: "He was the very impersuation of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have back because its duty as a regulator of the curve in this wise: "He was the very impersuation of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in direct conflict with the impersuation of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the State cackade order. The Advertiser complanents have been discussed in the same of the S

United States are more deeply interested than any other ration in preserving the freedomand security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall

this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the isthmus in which we

influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions to into the Union upon terms of which have been fitted out against some of them with the other States." within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or sas met on the first Monday of September last

or subjects. The most entirent writers on public farly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of Wesk and leeble States, like these of Central

territories to make private war against a powerful struth is that the general provisors of our recent provisors are a surface. It such expeditions were fitted out from State constitutions are a surface. oad against any portion of our own country, to ple, and usu pour government, we should call any

val forces and the militia for the purpose of pre-venting the carrying on of any such expedition or feed terms.

people. Accordingly, in his Instructions to Gov. Walker, on the 2nth of March Last, he said that There was no requirement in the net that the whole a few others are "dumestic institutions," and are constitution should be submitted to the people, and entirely district from institutions of a political charunder the earlier practic of the government ne constitution framed by a territorial convention had been so submitted. The people of Kansus, to whom the slavery clause has been submitted, have neven as

o tollben of the Territory of K. assent the time of allixed their signatures to the constitution. ny luanguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any acci-dent might have relighted the flames of civil war. It is inserted an article in the constitution for this per-Besides, at this critical moment, Kansos was left pose similar in form to those which had been adopt-without a governor by the resignation of Gov. ed by other territorial conventions. In the sched-

Genry, On the 19th February previous, the territorial

tered thems lives and voted under its provisions. constitution. The persons attached to this revolu- the president of the convention in its origina

the excited state of public feeling throughout exist in the State of Kansas, except that the thes emergency it became my daty, as it was my mainted to the Congress of the United unquestionable right, having in view the union of all States for the admission of the State into the Union. good cuzens in support of the territo ial laws, to game act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854 Con- or without slavery," and thus this exciting question of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory by the organic law. The election will be held unor State, nor exclude it therefrom, but to leave the der legislante authority, and if any portion of the prople thereof perfectly free to form and regulate inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fathe received into the Union, with or without lave-ry, as their constitution may prescribe at the time. Whether Kansos shall be a free or a slave State

authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or is at the present moment. Should this opportunity did they intend, by leaving it to the people, that the be rejected, she may be involved for years in dopeople of K mean themselves should decide this question by a direct vote! On this subject I concars again make up the issue now so fortunately tess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, tendered, and again reach the point she has a ready constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of directed to far more important objects. When once

Savery; and in this manner smooth their passage greater importance than the more temporary.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to but the Union. In emerging from the condition umph of either of the political parties in Kan pess a enterm bankrupt law apelicable to all banks of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign Should the constitution without slavery be adopting institutions throughout the United States, and I State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make of by the vates of the majority, the rights of prop-

Great Britain and the United States, which understand the Clayton and Balwer treaty in school directly opposite, should abrogate the treaty and begin arew. Nevertheless, he is ready to contribute to any adjustment not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation.

With regard to Spain, no actitation that been made of the claims of our clinens, and the general tone and temper of the Spanish Government are much to be regretted. The present Minister has a sked to be recalled, add it is Mr. Buchanan's purpose to send out a new Minister, with special instructions. The Minister to Ching has been instructed to occure just concessions to commerce. The President recommends legislation for secure the neutrality of all routes across the Isthmus of Panama, in which we have or may acquire an interest

ma, in which we have or may acquire an interest over all the subordinate and intermediate agencies, by treaty. He strongly condenns the Walker exp dition and fillibustering in general. He recommends that a demand, sustained by a suitable force, be made upon Paraguay for wrongs and outrages. On Central American affairs, he says:

The Isthaus of Central America, including that of Panarm, is the great highway between the Alliantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The Lunted States are more deeply interested than any other notion in preserving the freedomand security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care t at they shall kausas act, when strongling on a recent occasion

of all the communications across this istlinus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care t at they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Undersour freaty with New Grenada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guaranty the neutrality of the Isthmus of Pansana, through which the Pansana railfood passes, "as well as the rights of savereganty and property which New Grenada has and pensesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and vention, thereniter to be elected, to withhold the question, thereafter to be ejected to substi-question of slavery from the people, and to substi-rate their own will for that of a legally secretained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remainwhich we may require an interest by treaty.

With the interpendent republies on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to entity at the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fitte and must always rejoine in their prespective. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our-example and related have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawkes expectations.

impair our character as a mation, than the toleration. They were called together by virtue of an act of of such enterprises in violation of the law of natheterritorial legislature, whose lawful existence land been recognised by Congress in different forms It is one of the first and highest duties of any in-dependent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hossic aggression against their citizens

This convention proceeded to frome a constitution America, may not teel themselves able to assert and for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of vindente it our rights. The case would be far difso excellent, that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention Ever since the administration of General Wash ington, acts of Congress have been in force to pursh severely the name of setting on foor a military expedition within the limits of the United States, to of the people of the proposed State?" may be followed on inture occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would not in necessariance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct ance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct within the constitution to constitut of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Con-Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unquali-

quirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not and not been inserted, and the convenient wire hot of the heart among to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of shivery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its I aguage. It was "not to h gistate slavery into any to leave the people thereof perfecily free to ferm and way." According to the plant constructions of the ill must not be interrupted by fin d or violence." family. The relation between master and state and

opportunity to decide the question, and it us avert years of discord, and possibly of givel wer. He gives his views on this topic at length, and as follows: at the last, forty three of the fifty dele

A large majoray of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansa. The territer at to the State government, the question has legislature had passed a law prevaling for the elec-tion of delegates on the third Monday of Jame to a convention to meet on the first Monday of Septem-slavery." It declares that, before the constitution It declares that, before the constitution ber, for the purpose of training a constitution pre-paratory to admission into the Umon. This law was in the main far and just; and it is to be re-gressed that all the qualified electors had not regisry shave the age of 21 are cutafed to vote, Ther At the time of the election for delegates, an ex-tensive or ganezuion existed in the Territory, whose election shall be endorsed constitution with slaveavowed object it was, if need be, to put down the ry,' and 'constitution with no slavery." If there lawted governor cut by force, and to establish a gov-criment of their own under the so-called Topeka slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by contry organ z then abstained from taking any part | Been the contrary, there shall be a majority in fathe election.

You of the 'constitution with no slavery,' "then the Tree act of the territorial legislature had omitted arise le providing for slavery shall be a ricken from wide for sabnitting to the people the constituted the constitution by the president of this convention; a which might be framed by the convention; and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that of property in slaves now in the Territory shall in a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavety against their will. In it is made his duty to have the constitution thus

At this election every citizen will have the opposturity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whe-ther Kansas shall be received into the Union with se declared it to be "the true intent and meaning may be peacefully actiled in the very mode required or damestic institutions in their own way." Un-it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for

their admission."

Del Congress mean by this language that the by an election; and the question can never be more belightes elected to frame a constitution should have clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it

"a Kansas has for some years occupied too much of and refrese in the evil. If they will afferd as a real special at its recent session at Character, N. C., in 430 whites and 1.8.2 colored.

Brevet Col. Win, Turnhull, U. S. A., was found and in his recent at the Coralina Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in Hotel, in Wallington, N. C., on Thuisday norm in the evil. If they will require distributed in the representation of the proposed with the Topographical Engancers.

The St. Least Democrate publishes a proclaim they shall go into Individual and deposites add if they will provide, by a solvey-cutting characterist, which is constitution in a chimited shall be holder on the proposed of the proposed of the representation of the proposed of the proposed of the respective that the moment they shall go into Individual Control of the Political particles in the evil. The twenty and she will the will require distribute the first of the political particles in the evil. The twenty and she will the will require distribute a procession at Characteristics of their regist of voting for or against that instruction in the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by trained or votinged in the expectation of the political particles in the existing the care that the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by trained or votinged in the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by trained or votinged in the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by trained or votinged in the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by trained or votinged in the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by trained or votinged in the fair expression of the popular will must not be interr

ing institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make a their will by the votes of the majority, on the arreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of spaces payments shall be direct question whether this important domes to the number of these is very small, but if it were tense, that a suspension of spaces payments shall be institution should or should not continue to exist. produce its civil death. The instinct of science serve is an amount of the penalty and preserve its life.

The instinct of science serve is a convenient of the penalty and preserve its life.

On the Foreign Relations of the Country, the Presedent thinks it would be well and proper that